SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1853. NO. 66.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars an fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Books Just Received.

A NEW Dictionary of the English Language, by Charles Richardson, 2 vols, 4 to

Woman's Record, or Sketches of all distinguished women, from the beginning, till A D., 1850. Arranged in four eras, with selections from female writers of every age, by Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book, &c., illustrated by two hundred and thirty portraits, engraved on wood by Lossing & Barrett.

Select British Eloquence, embracing the best speeches entire of the most eminent orators of Great Britain for the last two centuries, with sketches of their lives, an estimate of their genius, and notes, critical and explanatory, by Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D., Professor in Yale College.

The Hundred Boston Orators appointed by the municipal authorities and other public bodies from 1770 to 1852, comprising historical gleanings, illustrating the principles and progress of our republican institutions by James Spear Loring.

Industrial Drawing, comprising the description and uses of drawing instruments, the construction of plane figures, the projections and sections of geometrical solids, architectural elements, mechanism, and topographical drawing, with remarks on the method of teaching the subject, for the use of Academies and Common Schools, by D H. Mahan, L L D.

The Lady's oracle, an elegant pastime for social parties and the family circle, by Henrietta Dmount.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

May 2, 1853. 48—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Copper Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS. Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Golden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

New Books.

NOTES and Emendations to the text of Shakespeare's plays from early manuscript corrections, in a copy of the folio, 1632, in the possession of J. Payne Collier, Esq., F. S. A.

The History of the Crusades, by Joseph Francois Michaud; translated from the French by W. Robson. 3 vols., 12 mo.

Hang Man, a Story of Scottish life, by the author of Mrs. Margaret Maitland, Merkland, &c.

New edition of Smith on the law of contracts, with notes and appendix, by J. G. Symon, Esq. Third American edition, with additional notes and references to both English and American decisions, by William Henry Rawle, author of a Treatise on Covenants for Title.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

May 2nd, 1853. 48—

Just Received and for Sale,

A RICH assortment of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,

Plain Satin and Lustring Ribbons, all colors and widths,

French worked Muslin undersleeves,

Infant's French worked Frock Bodies and Caps,

Ladies' French worked Caps and Collars in great variety,

do do Mourning and half Mourning Collars,

do do Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands.

Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,

Imitation do do do

Lisle do do do

Bobbin do do do

JAMES McKIMMON.

Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

HARRIS'S BAKERY.

NORFOLK, VA.

THIS old and widely known establishment continues to furnish, of superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms:

BUTTER CRACKERS, WATER CRACKERS, SUGAR CRACKERS, SODA CRACKERS, ANTI-DYSPEPSIA CRACKERS, AND WINE BISCUIT.

Also, MOLASSES CAKES, suitable for country stores, neatly put up in barrels and smaller packages.

CHARLES HARRIS.

Norfolk, April 23, 1853. 46—9m.pd.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

OFFER FOR SALE: 1,000 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
800 Casks Eastern and W. C. Lime,
150 bbls. S. F. Flour,
12 Hhds. Sides and Shoulders,
10,000 lbs. Virginia Sweet Family Bacon,
50 packages Refined Sugar.

Orders for Merchandize filled with despatch.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,

Portsmouth, Va. April 23, 1853. 43—3m.

GUM Drops, of Lemon, Strawberry, and Vanilla flavor. Just to hand at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS HAYWOOD.

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor.—He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, plain Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, March 27, 1853. 39—1y.

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye stuffs, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, which is in all respects, reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followeu his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on account or on notes due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

Travellers Going North,

BY the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, accommodation train, (which leaves Raleigh at 5 a. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,) are informed that they will find an accommodation train to convey them to Petersburg, by the Greenville and Roanoke Railroad, in ample time to connect with the Express mail line to Baltimore.

Travellers will find this the most certain route, as there are two daily mail lines from Petersburg, North, besides one daily steamboat line to Baltimore, and two twice a week to Philadelphia and New York, direct by steamships.

For tickets and other information, apply to the subscriber at Gaston. JAS. B TILGHMAN.

Agent G. & R R. R. Co.

Office Greensville, R R., N. C.,
Gaston, May 17, 1853. 53—3m.

GUN, LOCK-SMITH, AND BELL-HANGER.

CHARLES KUESTER,

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. CALL AND SEE.

Raleigh, February 21, 1853. 960—

Notice to Country Merchants.

WE have been making large additions to our stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

making our assortment as commanding as at any time during the season.

Merchants replenishing their stocks for the Summer months would find it to their interest to give us a call.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Sycamore Street,
Petersburg, Va.

May 13th, 1853. 52—

N. B. Orders shall have our prompt attention.

S. & W.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND General Produce Brokers,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

OFFER their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch.

Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.

HENRY V, NIEMEYER. JAMES C. WHITE.

April 7th, 1853. 41 3m.

WHOLESALE TRADE, For March, 1852.

OUR SPRING STOCK of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Sycamore Street Petersburg, Va.

34—

Commission Business.

THE undersigned will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of

STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.

P. C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE.

November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

A TREATISE on the Adulteration of Food and Drink, and plain and simple directions for detecting them, with One Hundred Recipes for tooth powders, hair dyes, skin powders, perfumes, &c. by M. P Byrne, M. D. 1 volume, 12mo. For sale at

TURNER'S N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, April 18, 1853.

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.

PARISEN & KING'S

NEW YORK, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA FREIGHT, PACKAGE, AND PARCEL

EXPRESS.

Per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers, and public generality of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements, with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B Branch, Esq's, of the Petersburg and Gaston, and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of *Merchandize, Valuable Packages*, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular *Express* of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, } Proprietors.
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., } H. D TURNER,
W. D. TOWNES, Petersb'g, Va, } Raleigh, N. C.
M. V. L. MAULE, Rich'd, Va., }

N. B. We would also ask the attention of merchants at the following places—Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough, and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent. H. D Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, p. m, and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from N. Y. Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.

Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 39—1y.

House-Furnishing List.—Set No. 1, for Thirty Dollars.

THE following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the City, for thirty dollars, or any part at proportionate rates.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs, and Poker, 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, 1 Tinned Iron Pot, 1 Tinned Iron Saucepan, 1 Soap-stone Griddle, 2 Tin Bake-Pans, 1 Tin Dripping Pan, 1 Tin Saucepan, 1 Small Tin Kettle, 1 Pepper and Flour Dredge, 3 Tin Pie Plates, 1 Tin Wash-Basin, 1 Dish Pan, 3 Table and Tea-Spoons, Iron, 1 Chop-Knife and Bowl, 1 Tea and Coffee Canister, 2 Japanned Lamps, 1 Match Safe, 1 Chamber Pail, 2 Smoothing Irons, 2 Large Cedar Wash-Tubs, 1 Wash-Board, 3 Doz Clothes-Pins, 1 Pint Measure, 1 Set Table Mats, 1 Britannia Coffee Pot, 1 Britannia Tea Pot, 6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles, 1 Pair Carvers to match, 1 Corkscrew and Tunnel, 1 Large Waiter, 2 Painted Pails, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Gridiron, 1 Fry Pan, 1 Cullender, 1 Coffee Boiler, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Grater, 1 Tin Dipper, 1 Egg Whip, 1 Basting Spoon, 1 Skimmer, 1 Ladle, 1 Meat Fork, 1 Meat Knife, 1 Knife Board, 2 Scrub Brushes, 1 Dust Pan, 1 Dust Brush, 2 Brooms, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Clothes Horse, 1 Flour Seive, 1 Oil Filler, 1 Knife-Box, 1 Door Mat, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Potato Masher, 1 Flour Pail, 1 Spice Box, 1 Pastry Board, 1 Rolling Pin, 1 Clothes Line.

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 19, 1853. 53—

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, FOR 1853.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has recently returned from the Northern Cities, and is daily receiving his SPRING and SUMMER supplies, embracing every thing new and beautiful, all of which were selected with great care, purchased on favorable terms and will be sold at low rates.

He is at this time in receipt of the following: Black, brown, blue, olive, green and other cloths of various grades:

Semoni, bl'k doeskin cas., fancy casimere, a beautiful assortment, some very pretty Vestings, of every variety and style.

Light silk Vestings for Weddings and Parties, very rich. Cravats, Stocks and Ties, plain and fancy, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, silk and cotton half-hose, Gloves, silk and ganze Undershirts, fine dress Shirts and Collars, a large assortment very cheap, Linen and Cotton Drawers; in fact every article usually found in a gentlemans' Furnishing Store.

He has also on hand a fine supply of Clothing, both of his own and foreign manufacture, any or all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, and to dispose of it at a small advance for Cash or six month's credit to punctual customers.

Cutting done at short notice.

ISAAC PROCTER,
Merchant Tailor.
Successor to Oliver & Procter.

April 15, 1853. 43—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years to suit their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —

Pleasant Grove Male Academy. Wake Forest, N. C.

WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., *Principal.*

THE next session of this institution will commence on the first Monday in July next. Board can be had for $6 50 per month, including washing, lights, and fuel. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session.

For further particulars address

Dr. W. HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, N. C.

May 12th, 1853. 973—15thJuly.

ANOTHER box of that celebrated Orronoko brand of chewing Tobacco Received this day by

H. D. TURNER.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cen per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B Elliott.

President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L Cole, M. D; D. P. Weir, M D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

New Fancy and Confectionary Store, ON MAIN STREET.

Between Messrs. Pomeroy's & Porter's Sign of

"BIG BOOT."

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

Fancy Goods, &c.

French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Pottemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving Cream, Essences, Hair Tonics, side, tucking and dressing Combs, Pocket Knifes, Scissors, Hairpins, Needles, Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe brushes, Accordeans, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

Confectionary, &c.

Candies of all descriptions, Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves in 2-4, 1-4 and 1-8 jars, Filberts, Almonds, Pecan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea Nuts, &c.

Cigars.

The choicest brands of Havannah, Principie and Regalia Cigars from 16 to 50 dollars per thousand

Best lump and twisted chewing Tobacco, from 25 cts. to $1,15 per pound.

Groceries.

A general assortment. F. MAHLER &Co.

Raleigh, May 3, 1853. 48—

NORTH-CAROLINA AND NORFOLK.

THE PRACTICAL HATTERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in "NORFOLK," and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that "Merchants" will find it to their advantage to call before making their 'purchases.' Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage, may rely on having 'GOODS,' whether of our own 'MANUFACTURE' or 'IMPORTED,' as 'FASHIONABLE,' 'FINE and CHEAP' as any 'Northern JOBBER.' We earnestly request 'Merchants' to call and be 'CONVINCED,' that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies and Misses Bonnets, in great variety.

Canes and Umbrellas, wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

THIS beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible by the minutest description to give a correct idea of its utility. HATS made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new HAT, and painful headache. We could give you certificates of PHYSICIANS and the experience of the TRADE but would prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior HATS.

☞ HATS made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7, Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

May 11, 1853. 51—tf

NOTICE.

THE 4th Annual Meeting of the Members of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company will be held, at the Office of the Company, on the 1st Monday in July next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

JAMES F. JORDAN, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 2d, 1853. 58—td.

A. M. McPHEETERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

OFFICE AT No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA.

ALL packages to be forwarded by me, to be directed to my care at Portsmouth, Va, where they will receive my strict attention. All orders for Groceries promptly attended to and furnished at the lowest market price *without* commission.

REFERENCES:

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.,
C. Dewey, Cashier do do do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear,
L. O'B. Branch, Pres't Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. Halifax, N. C.
H. D. Turner, J. Brown,
Williams & Haywood, J M. Towles,
and John Primrose, Merchants, Raleigh.

May 9, 1853. 50—1y.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

PETER W. HINTON,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

NO. 1, 2 & 3, ROTHERYS' WHARF,

NORFOLK, VA.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.

Advances made on consignments.

Strict attention paid to forwarding and receiving merchandize.

REFERENCES.

Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Raleigh.
George W. Haywood, Esq. Raleigh,
J. B. G. Roulhac, Esq., Raleigh,
William Plummer, Esq., Warrenton.

April 19, 1853. 44—w.6m.

JUST IN TIME!

PAPER-HANGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has just received 22 doz. rolls of superior Paper, consisting of gilded, glazed and various other figures, together with bordering of all kinds, which will enable him to do all kinds of paper-hanging in the neatest and most workman-like manner.

Also, a supply of Window-Curtains, Fire Screens, Reflection Paper.

All persons wishing anything in the paper line could not fail to be suited by calling on me, as I have paper at prices ranging from fifty cents to $1 50 per roll.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. J. HENRY HARRISS,

Upholsterer and Mattress-Maker.

Raleigh, April 15, 1853. 44—

Office R. & G. R. R. Company,

May 5, 1853.

ON and after Monday 9th inst., the Accommodation Train will leave Raleigh at 5 A. M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and return the same days, leaving Gaston at 4 P. M. or on the arrival of the Cars from Weldon.

The train will connect both ways with the day train to and from Wilmington, and the trains on the Seaboard Road.

Raleigh, May 9, 1853. 50—tf.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

By Parisen & King's Express.

Direct From Our Manufactory.

WITHIN the last week we have received 100 Fine Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, 300 Superior Paris Linen Sacks and Sack French Coats, 200 White and Colored Marseille Vests.

E. L. HARDING.

May 9th, 1853. 50—

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50 Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Booters, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber most respectfully announces to the Public that he has made arrangements to keep a

Mechanic's Boarding House.

It is his intention to pay strict attention to the comfort of all who may favor him with their patronage. He begs leave to say that none need apply except those of good habits. PATRICK McGOWAN.

Raleigh, March 15, 1853. 25—w3m.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Fine Table Cutlery.—One set Ivory Handled Balance Knives and Forks, 51 ps.
Ivory Handled Carvers and Forks,
Do. Game do.
Do. Butter Knives.
Also a good lot of Weeding Hoes. For sale by J. BROWN.

may 25, 1853. 47—

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON

Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

WILLIAM H. JONES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston, and Wake.

Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1853. 29—tf.

Saddler, Forth & Ross' Mustard. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

Scotch Ale.

A FEW Casks Scotch Ale in Quarts and Pints, in store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

April 11th, 1853. 42—

Gauze Merino Shirts.

50 DOZEN superior Gauze Merino Shirts, a very desirable article for Summer wear, at

HARDING'S.

May 9th, 1853. 50—

Dr. [illegible]'s Celebrated Family Medicines. A fresh supply just received and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE GENIUS OF ENTERPRISE.

AFTER Rome was subjugated by the hordes of northern barbarians in the fifth century, the luminaries of science that has shone with such effulgence upon the Greeks and Romans, were almost extinguished, and the face the world lay in an interminable night of mental and moral gloom. The human intellect seems to have laid dormant during the long and tedious Winter, with no enlivening spring to awaken and revivify is inactive powers. But at length the dawn of a brighter day began to appear, and slowly and majestically arose from that murky chaos the sun of enlightenment, ordered by Providence to gladden and illuminate the world with his beams. The advent of PYFER & CO.

The Truly Fortunate and Far-Famed

PYFER & CO.

In the 19th Century, dispelled like mist before the rising sun the night of mental darkness that had brooded over the world; and though their glimmering star had risen slowly above the horizon, it culminated with the quickness of the electric spark, and rapidly diffusing its luminous rays throughout the world, presented to the tranquil gaze of admiring millions, the semblance of the

ANCHOR OF HOPE.

Read the great good bestowed last month!

UNPRECEDENTED AND BRILLIANT LUCK!

The following Splendid Prizes sold the last four weeks.

$55 498, in Package Wholes, sent to an old and heretofore unlucky Correspondent residing in Santa Rosa County, Florida, who has often said his turn must soon come, and he was not disappointed. So much for perseverance.

$30,000 package of Quarters, sent to Tennessee.

$26,000, package of Quarters, sent to Alabama.

$18,000, package of Halves, sent to Mississippi.

$15,000, package of Wholes, sent to S Carolina.

$12,000, in single Whole Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.

$10,214, package of Halves, sent to Virginia.

$9,000 package of Wholes, sent to South Carolina.

$7,500, package of Halves, sent to North Carolina.

For Brilliant Prizes always mail your orders,

PYFER & CO., 1 Light St., Baltimore.

☞ The most successful method to draw a Prize is to *Purchase a Package!* The experience of every day strengthens this declaration.

"*No such word as Fail,*" *at Pyfer & Co's.*

☞ Forward your Orders without delay!

Splendid Schemes for July, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. July.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages
1	$10,412	78 Nos	12 drawn	$2 50	$10 00
2	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	1	4 00
5	20.000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	18 00
6	33 000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
7	20.000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
8	17.716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
9	30,360	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	40 00
11	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
12	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
13	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
14	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
15	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
16	50,550	78 Nos	20 drawn	15	75 00
18	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
19	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
20	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	40 00
21	20,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
22	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
23	40,000	75 Nos	13 drawn

[From the Democratic Pi...

LETTER FROM HON. AS...

WILLIAMSTON, ... 1853.

...Sir: On my return home ... that, after a ... found a ... assuming ... a circ... sured from the ... Old North ... office, and ... saw, ... my surprise, an article ... address of the Democracy ... subsequently Gubernatorial ... their brethren throughout the District," purporting to be signed by "Keeling Whitehurst, Esq., and 29 others," presenting my name as an Independent Candidate for Congress in this District; and the signers, all of whom I know, ... me, whether I consent or refuse to run. For several years past I have occupied no political position; I have sought none; and when solicited to be a candidate, have invariably requested that I might be permitted to pursue my private and professional pursuits to provide for my large and increasing family. I have urged my former inactivity as some reason why I might for a season at least live in political retirement; although I have never been an idle or uninterested spectator in the conflicts of parties. Without the slightest intimation, however, of such a movement, and after a Democratic Convention had nominated a candidate, laid down a platform of principles and the canvass had commenced, I am startled by an "Address" professing to come from the "Democracy of Pasquotank," and my name is to be used with or without my consent as an *Independent* Candidate! When it first caught my eye I did not understand it, (and do not know that I do now.) and supposed it was an address by the Whigs, dissatisfied with the nomination of Col. Outlaw, as I understood there were *some of that kind*; and still it was a little surprising to me that men professing to be *Whigs*, unless from strong personal friendship, should select MY name; but my astonishment was greatly increased when I found it to be a movement of Democrats to run an *Independent Democratic candidate* in a *Whig* district! What could be the reason? I find in the same paper (Whig) an editorial article styled the "Democratic Address."

Considered in the general it comes in quite a questionable shape for a "Democratic Address," but let us see the particulars. I gather from the "Address" that the dissatisfaction with Dr. Shaw is, that there is "reason to believe there is a 'clique' in this vicinity and that he is connected with it and has exerted his influence to secure the appointments of those to whom the body of his party is bitterly and irreconcileably opposed;" and this the address says "warrants a repudiation of the candidate." They say they differ with Col. Outlaw politically, and therefore cannot support him. From the editorial (which I suppose was intended to keep company with the address) I learn that you have been appointed Collector at Elizabeth City and other persons are *expected* to be appointed to other offices, and this is *the* cause and the only cause of the independent movement. Is the patronage of your office so great and do you dispense it to such odious favorites as to produce such a 'stir'? I may be however that the expectants for the other offices named are the obnoxious ones and you may be permitted at least to divide the responsibility with them. But, again, it is a little singular that a 'fuss' should be made before the officers are appointed. "There is many a slip between the cup and the lip." But seriously has it come to this, that with a Democratic President and Cabinet who command and are entitled to the confidence of the country, a few disappointed aspirants for office and their particular friends shall start an independent democratic opposition because their personal wishes were not consulted in the distribution of the offices? Can disorganization run more riot? I know nothing of the 'clique' and the manœuvres about Elizabeth City. I conclude, however, that the little offices about your town ought not to produce a very great sensation in the first Congressional District of North Carolina. The only person named in the address or editorial as certainly *yet* disappointed is my old friend Capt. James C. Scott, a tried and true Democrat when I last saw him, and still, strange to say, *he* does not sign the address, and I therefore conclude is opposed to this separate organization. I deeply regret the necessity which compels me to write this letter, but I have no alternative. And now to Keeling Whitehurst, Esq., and others I desire to say that if you vote for me, you must do it not only without my consent but *in express opposition to my wishes*. I appreciate highly your good opinion; you have, however, bestowed entirely too much praise upon me; I am by no means indifferent to the approbation of my fellow-citizens. You desire to elect me, you say, because I am connected with no "faction" and will be "an able exponent of our (your) sentiments." Now I beg you to reflect in what a position you place me and yourselves. If you have had "a free interchange of opinion," I must say you have acted without much deliberation. I had thought a candidate for Congress (his honesty and capacity being admitted) ought to be elected upon his opinions in relation to the foreign and domestic policy in the administration of the government. And is the "spoils" principle to control all others? and am I to be the independent candidate who is to see that these spoils are properly distributed? I hope I may be saved from this humiliating position and from being the "exponent of such sentiments." There are, no doubt, many plausible and some forcible objections to political conventions. It is more than probable that in the distribution of offices injustice will sometimes be done—but as Democrats profess to be governed by principles, the nomination by conventions in Congressional districts at least, has become absolutely necessary to secure unity of action, and I hold it to be the duty of every good Democrat to support the nominee of his party unless he believes the nominee to be personally or politically dishonest, (and the difference between personal and political dishonesty I cannot well see) or incapable; because in this way and in this way alone, factions are suppressed, great principles are maintained and liberty is preserved. I never can consent to take part in that struggle which degenerates into a mere scramble for office, although I think in the administration of the government the President as a general rule ought to select as officers those who agree with him in political opinions. I therefore appeal to the signers of the "Address" and all who sympathize with them, not to make the bestowal of office merely, the watchword of a party, for under that banner none can ever succeed. When we are actuated by high and elevated principles of public policy, we have enough mortifying examples of the prostitution of principles for the sake of the "loaves." With my notions of propriety therefore I can never consent to be the standard-bearer of this new independent organization. Let us therefore bury these personal dislikes and mortifications, and although our candidate may be objectionable to us in consequence of what we consider injustice to us or our friends in appointments to office, yet by supporting him we manifest our confidence in the rectitude of our principles and our disapprobation of faction which you seem to deprecate. Will you not therefore reconsider this hasty ebullition of feeling and sustain Dr. Shaw (if for no other reason) as the *representative* of the principles you profess? I do not understand from the address that HE has been an active agent in the injustice of which you complain, and nothing else appearing, it will afford me pleasure to join you in giving him a cordial support.

And here perhaps I might stop, but as I am drawn into a political letter unexpectedly, I desire to make a few suggestions to my Democratic friends in North Carolina, in view of a spirit of disorganization which I fear prevails. We have been fighting in a minority many long years. The truth and justice of our principles have ultimately obtained us a majority in this State, and the representative of our principles has been elected to power by an unexampled majority of the people of the United States. A firm adherence to these principles only can maintain that majority. We have a President true to those principles, as we believe. The developments yet made give assurance that he is sound, that he belongs to the "Old Guard," and is a strict construction, State rights Democrat. Will North Carolina Democrats, to secure Whig support, or for fear of popular clamor in doing right—with a view to pander to the fears of the timid or the cupidity of the illiberal, abandon Democratic principles or attempt to make new issues to escape old ones? Some recent indications produce fear and regret. And on what subjects are these fears entertained? Internal Improvements and the Public Lands. I entertain the opinion that no two questions are more susceptible of corrupting influences and better calculated to destroy the rights of the States, the integrity of Congress, and consequently our happy institutions and venerated Constitution. I am aware of the diversity of opinion that exists in North Carolina (not confined to parties however) about improvement by the State. Many of the Democrats, myself among the number, have opposed many wasteful and extravagant schemes by the State, some of which ... promoting the interest of North Carolina ... to benefit our sister States as ... we are opposed to Internal Improvements by the General Government, as ... for objects clearly national in their character, ... falsely and improperly charged with opposition to ... State improvements. Other Democrats have advocated all the improvements the subject of controversy in the State, and they are falsely represented as being in favor of Internal Improvement by the General Government. Now, Improvements by the State and those by the General Government are altogether different things. A confusion however on the subject is not difficult, and hence the great care we ought to exercise to maintain our integrity. A system by the General Government heretofore practised is one of the most corrupting of all questions Take an illustration. The opening of Nag's Head is believed to be strictly a National work. Our representative moves an appropriation. He is told an appropriation will be placed in the *general* bill if he will vote for the whole. He refuses and loses the appropriation. He consents, and while he receives $50,000 for Nags Head votes away $2,000,000 for works local and unconstitutional, infringes the rights of the States, enlarges the powers of the General Government, perpetrates a system of bargain, intrigue and log-rolling and if not checked by the people will certainly terminate in the centralization of all powers in Congress, and the erection of a grand Consolidated National Government. Can State rights Democrats equivocate on this subject to obtain a benefit to their Districts—and if Democrats do not stand firm what may we expect?

Again, we hear those who repudiate a division of the *proceeds* of the sales of the public land advocate a division of the *land* among the States, and a distinction is attempted which to my conception in *principle* is the difference betwixt 'twedledum and twedledee.' Another corrupting appeal to our fears and avarice! We want improvements and schools in North Carolina. Give us the lands, say they, and we will have them *without taxes*. Objectionable as a distribution of the proceds is, I must insist Bennett's Land Bill is much more so. All the objections to the former scheme with additional ones apply to the latter. In what a relative situation do you thereby place the States? You create a source of bickering and bitterness, of competition and controversy which destroys those fraternal feelings that should characterize the members of this confederacy. You complain that the land will be squandered among the new States. What will prevent the new States after your division, from acquiring the land by exorbitant taxation in the most offensive manner? And yet *professed State rights Democrats* in North Carolina are advocating this odious division and distribution to secure Whig support! Are they calculating to follow in the footsteps of *some* of their *successful* illustrious predecessors? Again we are met by Democrats with strong opposition on free suffrage, and the *arguments* advanced will apply in all their force to the compromises of our present Constitution. Free Suffrage destroys none of these compromises, and amendments by legislative enactment require all propositions to stand upon their intrinsic merits. How can we act in harmony when such positions are maintained by Democrats? It is utterly impossible that we can succeed as a party except upon a concurrence in principles of public policy. I believe the people of North Carolina will sustain the true Democratic doctrines and will reprobate this spirit of disorganization. For my part I prefer being in a sound minority rather than in an unsound majority, and I trust the impure may be winnowed out.

In speaking thus plainly I know I shall subject myself to censure and illiberal remarks from some, but I have always make it a point when I speak, to do so as a freeman who knowiug his rights dare maintain them. I can only hope that these suggestions may be profitable, and I submit them for what they are worth. As my name is submitted to the public through the press, it is proper that my opinions should be made known through the same channel.

ASA BIGGS.

SPEAKING AT THE COURT HOUSE. A very goodly number of our citizens were present last night at the Court House to hear the speaking from Messrs. ASHE and LEAK, candidates for Congress. The discussion commenced a little after 8 o'clock and concluded about 11. Mr. Leak led off. His arguments and positions, although given less in detail than upon the occasion of the former discussion here on Tuesday of Court week, were substantially, and, in most cases, verbally the same, and it will not, therefore, be necessary to go into them now further than to notice one or two items,—the first, in regard to a point, upon which it would appear from his remarks that we had, in one of our articles, misunderstood his position in regard to alternate sections. We say: "But although we cannot go, as Mr. Leak does, for alternate sections," etc. Perhaps we should have said: "As Mr. Leak says that he would have done, if it could have been shown that the remaining sections were thereby so much enhanced in value as to repay the Treasury for the sections granted." The report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that they have been so enhanced, and we therefore can see little difference in the matter, but as Mr. Leak seems to think differently, we cheerfully give him the benefit of the correction. Another matter which we would notice is, the assertion that the Democratic party has never taken the same grounds in regard to the lands themselves as in regard to the proceeds. This is contradicted by the fact that the last Democratic Convention of this State passed a resolution unanimously, directly bearing on this point, and distinctly naming the *public lands* and *not* the proceeds. Mr. Leak alluded to his position in regard to Cuba and the harbor improvements, upon which he and Mr. Ashe agree, so that no further reference is necessary.

Mr. Ashe's reply was one of the most successful efforts which we have ever heard that gentleman make, and in our humble judgment completely met every point raised by his competitor. He stated without any circumlocation what he believed to be the nature and the causes of the opposition to him among certain parties here and elsewhere throughout the District.

Towards the close of the debate considerable warmth was evinced, especially in the rejoinder of Mr. Leak, but we suppose all these things pass off, as perhaps they should do, with the occasion.

Perhaps, we should add, what we had overlooked in the hurry of penning the above remarks, that Mr. Leak emphatically stated that he would support no man for Governor at the next election, who did not come out in favor of his distribution policy, not even the nominee of the party to which he claims to belong. One strange peculiarity about this declaration is, that Mr. Leak stated, in the course of his remarks, that his notions upon this subject were avowed as long ago as 1846, when he wanted to be Governor, and yet he bases claims upon the party for his exertions in favor of Governor Reid, who ran and was elected upon a platform directly the reverse, and that too at a time when Mr. Leak says that his opinions were the same as they are now. What can we think of his consistency, or what estimate can we place upon the sincerity of this newborn and most "burning Vesuvius" sort of zeal of his?

Wilmington Journal.

The impeachment trial of Judge Levi Hubbell is under way in Wisconsin. The Milwaukee papers are filled with reports of the sayings and doings. The Lieutenant Governor of the State presides, and Judge Hubbell is present from day to day, attended by his counsel. On the fourth day the Court issued attachments against twenty-three witnesses who refused to appear, and among them one or two ladies. The Committee of Managers, on behalf of the State Assembly, have put in a replication to the plea of the defendant affirming their belief in the truth of the charges for which suit is brought. The most important witnesses in the case, however, were absent, and the investigation was postponed to the 13th. It is probably now progressing.

SALES OF TOBACCO IN NEW YORK. It is stated that there was a speculative movement in tobacco in New York, at the close of last week, and the sales for two days (Friday and Saturday) reached about 1200 to 1500 hhds., chiefly Kentucky, at rates varying from 6 to 9c. for good to prime qualities. This movement was caused by unfavorable accounts regarding the prospects of the present crop, received from the West, especially from Kentucky, where it was said many plants had been destroyed either by the backward spring or the severe drought which had prevailed. Included in the sales were considerable purchases made on account of Kentucky ...

THE WAR BEGUN—THE FIRST BLOOD ...

The opposing candidates for Congress in this district—Col. Outlaw and Dr. Shaw—met, for the first time, on Tuesday last at Camden Court-House. There was quite a large assemblage of the people in attendance—being Court week—and much interest was manifested to hear a discussion between the champions of the respective parties. Speculation was rife as to the result—the Whigs (as usual and of course) holding out the idea that their champion was going to overwhelm, demolish, annihilate Dr. Shaw; while the unterrified Democracy, with undaunted spirit, said—"let him do it, if he can." But we will not anticipate.

Soon after dinner, Col. Outlaw took the stand and commenced his speech. We certainly do not know how he *felt*; but if he felt as badly as he looked and spoke, then was his a most unenviable position. We do not mean to say that Col. Outlaw is not a man of fair talents—for he has a tolerable modicum of good hard common sense; and we suspect that *that* was the very reason why his speech was so "flat stale, and unprofitable." How could *any* sensible man, in the present condition of the Whig party and Whig principles, and upon such a rickety platform as that thrown together at Edenton, stand up and make a good speech? The thing is impossible. Col. Outlaw managed to flounder through his hour, some how or other, without having stamped upon our mind the impress of a single successful point. He would venture to refer to vague generalities, or specious exceptions to the personal conduct of some men of distinction; but whenever he turned toward the consideration of *principle*, the frightful and loathsome ghost of defunct Whiggery, seemed to rise up and cause him to shudder and tremble. Ugh! but it was a sad spectacle to see a really intelligent man compelled to occupy a position in which the nobler faculties of the mind had to be prostituted to the ignoble task of tossing about upon the political ocean apparently without an object, and without an anchorage to which he could be moored for any respectable length of time. We speak soberly, and intend no disrespect. But we have never seen, before, a political exemplification of Paganini's masterly performance on a *single string*—and that so weak that there seemed to be a constant dread of *its* snapping in twain.

These are our honest impressions of the speech, to which we were an attentive listener. But, lest we should be charged with prejudice and unfairness, we will give its main points and submit to the candid reader whether we have judged it harshly. Col. Outlaw started out by referring to his nomination—expressing his gratitude to his fellow-citizens for the repeated evidences which they had given of their confidence in him, and promising his best exertions in behalf of their interests in case of his re-election, &c. That was all very well in its place, and it was handsomely said. He then proceeded to say that he should offer no factious opposition to the administration of President Pierce; that, so far, we had had no other indication of the President's policy, except as foreshadowed in his inaugural; that that inaugural with a single exception, (the enlargement of our territory,) received his approval; and that if the President acted upon it, he should be satisfied. (So far, well enough; but there is no argument in all this.) The Colonel, however, dove-tailed another little exception as to the President's policy, and that was based upon his appointments to office. He charged that the President had appointed Dix, the Freesoiler, who had stood upon the Buffalo platform, and was about as bad a man as Seward; that he had appointed Soule and De Leon, the Southern hot bloods who had jeoparded the safety of the Union, that he had sent Belmont, a foreigner, to the Netherlands, &c. This union of extremes be regarded with great suspicion, and thought it was impossible for the party to hang together successfully for four years longer. He was opposed to fillibustering. He was in favor of opening the inlet at Nag's Head. He was in favor of Common Schools. He was opposed to the extension of our national domain, except under certain circumstances. He was in favor of *Distribution*. He was silent as to Free Suffrage and the Maine Liquor Law, and said not one word that we could hear, about *spiritual rappings*. In the course of his speech, he paid a glowing eulogy to Daniel Webster.

Instead of making any comments of our own, we prefer giving, substantially, the reply made by Dr. Shaw to the several points touched upon. First, as to the appointment of Dix. What right had Col. Outlaw to object to it? Did not Mr. Webster, whom he had just lauded to the skies, stand side by side with Dix on the Buffalo platform? Most assuredly. How, then, could he, with any show of consistency, denounce the one and extol the other? Yet Col. Outlaw had done so. Then as to Soule—whose only crime, even in the eyes of Col. Outlaw, was that he loved the South not wisely but too well—an offence which he (Dr. S.) could readily forgive. Next as to De Leon—*he* was objected to—he was from South Carolina—he edited the Southern Press—a paper whose tendency was to destroy the Union. Dr. Shaw's reply was withering. He said that this charge came with very bad grace from a man who, a few years ago, fought side by side with De Leon in the ranks of *Nullification!* Col. Outlaw himself had been cheek by jole with De Leon in the days of Nullification—*then* he was ready to stand by South Carolina in her crusade against the Union; but *now*, alas! how changed! He could not bear the sight of a man who offered resistance to the Federal Government! A quondam *Nullifier* denouncing a *Secessionist*—Satan correcting sin! [Dr. S. might also have added that De Leon had served his connection with the "Southern Press" because that paper would not support the *Democratic Platform*, upon which *he* resolved to stand; and that as soon as he did so, the paper died!] Then as to Belmont. Col. Outlaw objected to him because he was not born on American soil—he was a foreigner by birth. This, remarked Dr. S., was in perfect keeping with Whig policy from the days of the elder Adams, when the odious Alien and Sedition Laws were passed, down to the era of Gen. Scott, who was so anxious to exclude foreigners from the country, that he proposed to make the *army* the only avenue by which they could reach it! As to *fillibustering*, Dr. S. was as much opposed to it as Col. Outlaw—and he was also as warm a friend to the proposed measures of opening Nag's Head Inlet as the Colonel himself. As to the Distribution question, he made issue with Col. Outlaw on that. He was opposed to it, both as to its impolicy and its unconstitutionality. He showed conclusively that Distribution would entail an increased tax upon the people, who would be required to raise the amount so distributed and restore it to the Treasury, and pay the expense of the transaction to boot. The attention of Col. Outlaw was directed, with heartless cruelty, to a contrast of the position which he formerly occupied before the people of the District and that which he *then* occupied. Once the proud and boastful champion of Mr. Clay's great American system, he was now able to point only to *Distribution* as

"The rose in the wilderness blooming *alone*,
To show where the garden *had been*."

But, as if resolved to test Col. O.'s powers of endurance by the severest ordeal, Dr. S. subjected him to the refined cruelty of an inquisitorial torture. He dosed him with his own physic. He quoted to him his own famous anti-Scott speech—referred to his subsequent apostacy from the true faith, as therein expounded by himself, and bringing the two antagonisms together, fairly crushed the Colonel between his own engines of destruction. There was no escape. The Colonel had "nursed the pinion that impelled the steel;" and he could not complain of his fate.

Dr. Shaw endorsed the platform laid down by the Convention which nominated him—it enunciated the *principles* which his party and himself advocated, and upon which the prosperity of the country depended. We were not afraid nor ashamed to blazon them forth to the world.

We have given above a hasty outline of the substance of what was said on both sides in the opening speeches. We do not pretend to give the language of either of the gentlemen—both acquitted themselves creditably in that particular. But the material facts stated will not, we apprehend, be gainsayed by any honest man of either party. We have endeavored to give them fairly—and we belive we have succeeded—not holding either of the speakers responsible for the injustice which our feeble pen might do them in matters of mere style and diction.

We did not hear their rejoinders—but learn that our candidate bore himself with even greater success than in his opening speech. This we will say—that every Democrat with whom we have spoken upon the subject, was delighted at the result, and we have heard of some *Whigs* who thought that Col. Outlaw *might* have done *better than he did*. We understand, too, that the Colonel, as if conscious that he had not made a very decided impression, apologetically informed them that he would have *another* opportunity of addressing them before the canvass closed. Better luck next time,——perhaps!

We feel prouder than ever of our champion. His hands our cause is safe. We have no fears; but we feel assured that he will gallantly bear our glorious standard until the day of the election, and that it is doomed to be lowered on that day, the fault will not be his. As father Ritchie used to say: "the skies are bright and brightening."

Democratic Pioneer.

AUTHOR OF THE RAILWAY SYSTEM. We move onward in every direction in the elegant and comfortable rail car, with too great a velocity to inquire to whom we are indebted for this great wonder of our progressive age, and we know very little of the author of this system, which has done much of late years in developing the resources of our country. The benefits resulting to mankind from railways every one is ready to admit are very large, is not beyond the conception of any among us, and yet the system is undergoing daily improvement. Who would think—if in our bustling hurry skurry we can think—that the man to whom we are indebted for this great good is still living in England, has been ridiculed and scoffed at, and is now generally forgotten!

Thomas Gray, the first projector of a general railway system, was generally laughed at as the suggestor of a useless project, met no encouragement, became poor, disheartened, despised and neglected. Yet despised and neglected as he was, the work he suggested advanced with rapid strides, and still moves onward with increased and still increasing velocity. We find the following brief sketch of Mr. Gray in one of our exchanges, though we know not who is entitled to credit for it. No one will read it without feeling an interest in the subject and a desire for farther information of this gentlemon: *Cincinnatti Gazette.*

"Thomas Gray was born in Leeds, England, about half a century, or more, ago—and this is all we know of his early history. The Middletown colliery had a railway to carry coal to Leeds, a distance of three miles. The cars moved long at the rate of three and a half miles per hour.. It was laughed at not by Gray, but by the wise public. Gray saw in his little work something that might be augmented into greatness; and he thought upon the subject—and forthwith became a visionary! He talked and wrote upon his project of "General Iron Railway;" the people declared him insane. He petitioned Parliament, sought interviews with the Lords and other great men, and thus became the laughing stock of all England. He received nothing but rebuffs wherever he went. All this took place in 1820, or thereabouts.

"But he succeded at last. The railways were laid. The world was benefited by the madness of Thomas Gray.

"Well, what became of him? the reader will ask. We do not know; but we believe he still lives, in Exeter, to which place he removed. Up to 1846 he had been neglected. While thousands have been enriched by the consumation of his brilliant scheme, he remained forgotten—forced by poverty to sell glass on commission, for a living. Howit, in the People's Journal, a few years ago, gave a somewhat lengthy sketch of his career, thus bringing him into public notice. We have nothing in print in relation to him lately. Elliot wrote a great truth in these words.

"How many men, who lived to bless mankind,
Have died unthanked?"

"How many of the railway projectors, agitators, stockholdes, &c., have ever heard of the subject of this brief sketch?"

EYES. Who has not worshipped eyes? Who has not paid court to his favorite color, and some time or other courted the muses for suitable expressions of admiration? Almost every one forms his own standard of beauty on this subject. To one, blue is divine; to another, black adorable. Grey, the "greedy grey," as the children have it, designates poetry, depth, feeling. Black, passion, sentiment, romance. To us there is no more beautiful eye than the hazel; so full of soul—deepening suddenly at the tone of sorrow, lightning at the glance of mirth— beaming the very language of Heaven, when the heart beats its story of love. The Savior of mankind is always described as having a "fair, open and ruddy countenance, long curling locks of auburn, and eyes large and of a hazel color."

But apart from their hue, many eyes are beautiful from expression alone. Whatever of goodness emanates from the soul, gathers its soft halo in the eyes—and if the heart be a lurking place of crime, the eye tell its tale. Some eyes vary wonderfully with the passing emotions of the hour. We have seen the dull, cold eye, grow liquid as the first grey light of morning, and as bright as the star of beauty, under the impulse of some holy and tender sentiment. We have noted the eye that seemed the outward emblem of a meek spirit, flash like the fire that leaps from heaven, at the oppression of the weak and helpless. And many an eye that told of solitary misanthropy, has held a world of feeling in its orb, when other lips have told him, "I entrust these treasures to you. They are my dearest, my most sacred—oh! be tender of them—bear them safely to their journey's end."

The eyes of a child! how clear they are! how sinless! how full of the pure light of innocence! Is it not a pity that this dark, cloud colored world should so often make them a mirror for its deformities?

The striking eye is not always beautiful. Fitful, quick, penetrating, it arrests attention if it win not admiration. Black or very dark eyes are generally of this description if their owners be susceptible of strong, emotional feelings—possess the temperament of genius.

Blessed be the maiden that hath a gentle blue. Over her the graces hold peculiar sway. If the hand of affection has always ministered to her, and influences happy and moral hedged her from contact with vice and passion, she is one of the most amiable, as well as sinless, of beings. Great strength of intellect she may not possess, but great wealth of love which is a better glory than honor can give, or fame procure—with that will she fill your dwelling and your heart.

Artists love this style of beauty; they paint the Mary-mother, that blessed among women, with blonde hair and eyes of heavanly blue, and so love they to portray the infant Jesus. *Olive Branch.*

WORKED TO DEATH. The New York Times says that sixteen persons, and the Tribune says twenty-five, died in New York on Wednesday last, from over-work and exhaustion. The Day Book says:

"Suppose we should hear of thirty-five, or even the smaller number, sixteen negroes in the South dying suddenly from exhaustion or overwork. Suppose the New Orleans papers should announce that ten negroes had been worked to death by their masters in the hot sun? What a tremendous hue and cry there would be raised about it all through the North! Every abolition paper North of Mason and Dixon's line would have food for six months, and the whole world would resound with the cry of cruelty to the negroes and the inhumanity of slave-holders. Another Uncle Tom's Cabin would be written, and the authoress would travel with her baboons and receive the distinguished homage of the English nobility. But such a thing cannot be. No owner of slaves would permit them to work themselves to death in the hot sun. It is only the free laborer, working for his daily bread, that is pressed on to extremes. A man whose wife and children at home are wailing hungry for the proceeds of his daily toil, in his desperation takes the risk, pushes on and dies with over exertion."

By abolition reasoning these dreadful results arise from the free system of labor. Interest, and we trust humanity and sympathy, prompt southern people to secure a better fate for their slaves. But it seems that neither has any influence upon the heart of northern sympathisers with the African race. In New York, free white men perish in their struggles for bread.

The number of deaths during last week is reported at 60, from heat and exhaustion.

Wilmington Commercial.

It is astonishing how much may be done by economizing time, and by using up the spare minutes—the odds and ends of our leisure hours. There are many men who have laid the foundations of their character, and been enabled to build up a distinguished reputation, simply by making a diligent use of their leisure minutes. Professor Lee acquired Hebrew and several other languages during his spare time in the evening, while working as a journeyman carpenter. Ferguson learned astronomy from the heavens while herding sheep on the Highland hills. Stone learnt mathematics while a journeyman gardener. Hugh Miller studied geology while working as a day laborer in a quarry. *Harper's Magazine.*

For the Standard.

SHOULD WIDOWS PAY TAX?

MR. EDITOR: I had occasion a few days ago to visit the house of a widow lady, between fifty and sixty years old, remarkable for economy and perseverance. She has around her some ten or twelve thousand dollars *worth* of lands and negroes, but with all barely makes a comfortable living. During my visit she remarked that she had not yet paid her taxes, and continued by saying that though the sum was not very large, no one knew what a burden it was to her—it required *money*, at a stated time, &c. It occurred to me, while she spoke, for the first time in my life, *that widows should not be required to pay tax*. I therefore take the *negative* of query obove submitted, and for the following reasons: 1. The limitation of their civil privileges. Now, I do not advocate an extension of these privileges, not at all, but I insist upon a corresponcence of *duties*. You know, Mr. Editor, that we Americans are very great sticklers for representation where there is taxation, and *vice versa*, deny the right of taxation without representation. Now, sir, I cannot see that we are not constantly violating this sacred principle, theoretically dear to every American heart, by taxing widows. Are they represented in the halls of our legislature? If so, how? Am I told that their taxes form a part of the aggregate of senatorial constituency. Suppose they do; the question still recurs, *how can they be represented by those in whose appointment they have no voice?* Now, it does seem to me, sir, that the only way by which any one can become legally and properly my representative, *is by my own appointment*. I know that it is some times the case that in matters of trifling moment, one person *voluntarily* assumes the representation of another, in which case he is uniformly styled self-constituted, and his acts are binding only so far as they are understood by his assumed constituent. But for a third party to appoint *for* one a representative, involves a course of proceeding which I believe is never adopted except in cases of minority or idiotcy. And as it is not alledged of widows *generally* that they are either *minors* or *idiots*, it is certainly improper to treat them as such.

If then widows *are* represented, the question again recurs, *who* appoints them represeniatives? It will not be pretended that they appoint them themselves, nor can it be maintained that any one else has the authority to appoint them *for* them. If, therefore, they do not appoint their own representatives, and others have not the authority to appoint *for* them, it follows that they are either not represented at all, or else illegally represented. Again, as it is conceded that they have no voice in the appointment of representatives, and no man or set of men, pretend to appoint *for* them, it follows that they *are not represented*. Once more: Since it is shown that widows are not represented in the Legislature of North Carolina, and are, nevertheless, required to pay equal taxes with the voters of the State, it follows that they have the same cause to complain of tyranny and oppression which drove our forefathers to deny allegiance to the British crown!

2. I contend that widows should not be taxed, in the second place, because of their *helplessness*.

Really, Mr. Editor, the more I meditate upon the subject, the more nearly do I I approach the conclusion that it is positively ridiculous for us, *men*, to *ask*, much more to *force*, helpless females to aid us, pecuniarily, to support government—to help us build railroads and clean out rivers. Why this is clearly *masculine* work, and should certainly be performed exclusively by males.

If widows support themselves and avoid being a burden to the public, we ought to think they do remarkably well, for, consider the condition in which a widow is left. Having been accustomed, from the time that she left the paternal root, to look with confidence to her husband for protection and support; all her wants having been supplied by the mere expression of her will, or perhaps in a majority of cases, anticipated by her faithful companion; never having relied on her own exertions for any thing, suddenly deprived of her protector, her support, her entire earthly reliance, her only hope, her all in all, and left broken hearted, disconsolate, and without experience, to contend with the rough uncharitable world for a living for herself and perhaps a number of helpless orphans. And we, heartless men, have no more magnanimity than to take from them a part of that living to help us support government!

Knowing your horror of *long* articles, Mr. Editor, I submit the subject for the present, with the hope that you will favor us with *your* views.

Very respectfully yours,
THE WIDOWS' FRIEND.

Wilmington, N. C.

UNPUBLISHED LETTER FROM DANIEL WEBSTER. The following reply by Mr. Webster, to an invitation to attend a celebration of the temperance cause in Hartford county, Md., is published in a volume of personal reminiscences and sketches, by F. W. Thomas, Esq., the well known author of "Clinton Bradshaw," which has just been issued by Mr. Hart of Philadelphia. The letter will be read with interest.

Boston Journal.

MARSHFIELD, Oct. 8, 1851.

GENTLEMEN:—It is a matter of deep regret to me that I did not receive your kind letter of the 9th of August till a very late day. I was in the mountains of New Hampshire, taking a breath of my native air, and it was the last of August before I returned. I know not whether, if I had received your communication sooner, it would be in my power to attend the meeting to which I was invited, but I should have been able to have given a more timely answer.

There can be no question that the temperance movement in the United States has done infinite good. The moral influence of the temperance associations has been everywhere felt and always with beneficial results. In some cases, it is true, the temperance measures have been carried to excess, where they evoked legislative penalties, and sought to enforce the virtue of temperance by the power of the law. To a certain extent, this no doubt, is justifiable and useful, but it is the moral principle of temperance, it is the conscientious duty which it teaches to abstain from intoxicating draughts—such as are hurtful both to mind and body, which are the great agents for the reformation of manners in this respect.

Your order is quite right in connecting benevolence and charity with temperance. They may well go hand in hand. He whose faculties are never debauched or stupified, whose mind is always active and alert, and who practices self denial, is naturally drawn to consider the deserving objects which are about him that may be poor, or sick, or diseased.

Love, Purity, and Fidelity, are considered Christian virtues; and I hope that those "banners" which bear these words for their motto may rise higher and higher, and float more and more widely through this and all other countries.

You have invited me, gentlemen, if I could attend the meeting, to address the members of your order on the great subject of Union. I should have done so with pleasure, although I do not propose to continue the practice of addressing great multitudes of men; yet I could not have refused to have expressed my opinions on the great topics of the day. Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.

I pray you to be assured, gentlemen, that I value highly the opinion you have expressed for my public character and conduct; and I indulge the hope that I may ere long meet some of you in the city where my public duties are discharged; and, most of all, I fervently trust that you and I, and your children, will remain fellow-citizens of one great united Republic so long as society shall exist among us. While I live, every effort in my power, whether made in public or in private life, will be devoted to the promotion of that great end.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obliged friend and fellow-citizen. DANIEL WEBSTER.

DR. H. M. SHAW. We do not recollect that any thing has gratified us more in a long time than to hear that the gentleman whose name heads this article is the Democratic candidate for Congress in opposition to Col. *Scott-anti-Scott* Outlaw. Dr. Shaw is a young man of decided talent. We saw him in Raleigh last winter while awaiting the decision of the Senate upon his claim to a seat in that body. The rage of the Whig members was concentrated upon him, and with a magnanimity equalled only by his modest, unassuming manner, he bore their abusive taunts for some days, and until impunity emboldened them to transcend the bounds of all forbearance. But they mistook their man, and dearly purchased the knowledge that his silence did not arise from timidity. He turned upon his assailants at last, and with a power that surprised even his warmest friends, while his enemies shrank before him. If we are not mistaken he inflicted some wounds that are hardly yet healed. We are confident his party will rally all its strength for him, and we hope to have the pleasure of hearing that he is elected. *Salisbury Republican.*

WHITE SULPHUR
AND
CHALYBEATE SPRINGS,
... S. C.

The waters of these ... and their beneficial ... that it precludes the necessity of ... I will say, however, that I hope with ... Assistants, good Servants, fine Music ... furnished with the best that can be procured, and moderate charges, to satisfy and please all who may ... and thereby induce them to repeat ...

RATES ... FOLLOWS:

Per Season of three months,	$50 00
Per Month,	20 00
Per Day,	1 00
Horse, per Day,	75
" " Month,	12 50

Children under 12 years of age and Servants, half price. Season commences on the 15th June.

☞ Hacks will always be found at the Warrenton Depot, on arrival of the cars, for the accommodation of those travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. There will also be a daily mail from Warrenton to the Springs.

Analysis of the waters, by Prof. Stewart, of Baltimore.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS:

Specific gravity, 1000 4. Reaction Acid.

GASEOUS CONTENTS—Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Carbonic Acid.

SOLID CONTENTS.—Sulphate Magnesia, Sulphate of Lime, Corbonate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Lime, with a trace of Potash, Soda and Silicia.

Total solid contents in 7000 grains of the water, 1. 6—one grain and 25 hundreths, viz: Magnesia, 0 14; Salts of Lime, 0 84; Silicia Acid, 0 28; Potash a trace; Soda a trace.

CHALYBEATE SPRING:

Reaction Acid. Specific gravity, 1000 8.

GASEOUS CONTENTS—Carbonic Acid.

SOLID CONTENTS—Carbonate of the Protoxide of Iron, Silicates of Lime and Iron, Bicarbonate of Lime, with traces of soda and potash.

Each pint of water contains—Oxide of Iron, 0 49; Carbonate of Lime, 0 14; Silicia Acid, 0 42; potash, a trace, soda, a trace.

Total solid contents in 7000 grains of the water, 1 05—one grain and five hundreths.

WILLIAM D. JONES.

June 30, 1853. 65—w4w.

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF RALEIGH
AND VICINITY.

PARISEN & KING'S *Express.*

WE are now running our Express daily, from Petersburg to Raleigh and intermediate points, in charge of our Special messengers. Tri-weekly from Norfolk and Portsmouth, to Raleigh and the interior of North Carolina. Every Tuesday and Saturday, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown from New York, for all parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Merchants and others wishing to support a truly Southern Enterprize, and desirous of receiving their Merchandise by Mail speed and the most economical rates, will find us carrying out our representations to the letter, by ordering their correspondents to send their goods by "Parisen & King's Express"

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay St., N. Y.
do do Bollinbrook st. Peters'g.
V. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va.
H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensboro', N. C.

*** On the first of August we shall run our Express to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia.

July 2, 1853. 66—tf.

State of North Carolina, Watauga County.

IN EQUITY TO AUGUST TERM, A. D., 1853.

John Dugger, sen., and others against Michael Snider and others.

It being made to appear that Solomon B. Snider, Joseph Snider, William Snider, Isaac Snider and Baker Snider, defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, commanding the said non-resident parties to appear in the Court of Equity for said County, at the next Term, to be held at the Court House in Boone on the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1853, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be taken as to them and complainant's bill heard *ex parte*.

Witness, J. W. Councill

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1853.

OUTLAW CASE.

We have informed our readers that this long-pending and singular case has been engaging the time and attention of the Superior Court of Wake, at a special session, during the two past weeks—Judge Manly presiding. The case was commenced on Tuesday, the regular jury was obtained very speedily, and the trial at once proceeded. We have never seen, in any case, more talent, learning, ingenuity and patience displayed, respectively, on the parts of the Court, the Counsel, and the Jury. The number of witnesses was very large—perhaps one hundred were called, two-thirds of whom were put upon the stand—and the giving in of the evidence employed the time of the Court, during forenoon and afternoon sessions, until Monday evening, the 27th.

The suit commenced at June Term, 1849, of Franklin County Court, when a paper-writing, purporting to be the will of David Outlaw, who deceased in that county on the previous 21st of March, was offered for probate by Dr. Joseph B. Outlaw, who claimed to be the sole legatee under the will. It was written upon half a sheet of paper, without attesting witnesses, and without the appointment of any executor, in the following words, namely:—

"It is my wish and desire that my good friend and relative "Dr. Joseph B. Outlaw, have all my property of every des- "cription.
"Dec. 20, 1848. DAVID OUTLAW."

To this will, thus propounded, Mr. Gilliam, on behalf of the next-of-kin, George and Ben. Hurdle and others, of Orange county, entered a caveat. Messrs. Miller and G. W. Haywood appeared for the plaintiff; and, by consent, the issue was made up, and the cause carried to the Superior Court, and afterwards removed to the county of Wake, Meantime the Court allowed Dr. Outlaw to qualify as administrator, *pendente lite*, upon the estate of the deceased.

Several former attempts to try this cause have been had in Wake Superior Court, three special sessions of which have been called for that purpos. The cause was once continued on affidavit of the defendant, and once on affidavit of plaintiff, on account of the absence of material evidence—on another occasion the jury were unable to agree; and on yet another occasion, the cause, after continuing for several days, was terminated by the sickness of a juror, and went over. The act of last session of the Legislature, allowing the Court to sit over one week, for the trial of an unfinished cause, gave hope that this long-pending controversy might be decided: the cause, therefore, was deliberately and carefully proceeded with; and it may safely be assumed that the trial was a fair one in all respects.

Counsel for Dr. Outlaw—B. F. Moore, H. W. Miller, D. K. McRae, and P. H. Winston, and G. W. Haywood, Esqs. For the Caveators—Hons. G. E. Badger, W. A. Graham, Charles Manly and Perrin Busbee, Esqs. The following Jury were empannelled, namely:—Fenner Young, Alfred Jones, Thomas Jenkins, Andrew Betts, John S. Johnson, Everard Hall, Wm. F. Flackwood, Wm. Young, Troy Ransom, Andrew J. Woodward, and Law. Hinton.

Our limits do not allow, nor perhaps is it material that we should enter into, a particular examination of the great mass of testimony introduced. We will endeavor to present a condensed summary upon each point, for the information of our readers.

The deceased was born and raised in Bertie county, but left the low-country some fifteen years before his death, and spent his time principally in Orange and Wake—in the former county, often in Hillsborough, in the neighborhood of Faucett's Store, (now Alamance,) where a family of Hurdles lived, who were his first cousins; usually visiting round in the neighborhood; and, having converted nearly all his property (he owned four negroes besides) into money, it was his business to loan it out; and he travelled a great deal, in a circuit nearly uniform, from Nash and Franklin, through Orange and Wake, up to Caswell, collecting his interest, and living freely with the neighbors. He had other relatives in these counties, besides those first cousins, such as second cousins, and Dr. Outlaw, whose relation to the deceased we have never clearly understood. Nearly all the witnesses, however, testified to his expressions of great friendship and affection for the Doctor, the high estimation in which he held his professional character, and the deep interest he always seemed to feel for his welfare, as well as his family pride in the name of *Outlaw*,—while, at the same time, it clearly appeared that his feelings of attachment were equally as strong towards George and Ben. Hurdle, whom he acknowledged as his nearest kin upon earth—and to whom, as well as to Dr. Outlaw, he frequently declared he would leave his property at his death. The Hurdles he considered honest, industrious and careful men, who would take care of his property; while of the Doctor he remarked, on many occasions, that he knew not the value of money; was prodigal and imprudent in living; and if he were possessed of Cameron's fortune, or owned Wake county, he would soon spend it all. It did not appear from the evidence, either, that the Hurdles had ever sought to employ his capital or borrow his money; but the Doctor was a frequent applicant, of whose importunity he often complained; and several persons had heard his declaration that he would not give him his property during his life; but, after his death, he might do what he pleased with it.

In the summer of 1847, he gave to Stephen Moore, of Hillsborough, a written memorandum, from which he requested him to write his will. It was written accordingly, executed, and deposited with Moore for safe-keeping. In 1848, deceased requested Moore to alter that will, and gave him another memorandum. The disposition of the property was changed in certain respects, but Geo. Hurdle was left, as in the former will, executor and residuary legatee. To Dr. Outlaw nothing was given in either of these wills, but in the latter, his daughter Miss Betty, had a legacy of $2000 instead of $1000, as contained in the first. On the 4th of December, however, in that year, deceased being about to leave Hillsborough for Wake and Franklin, and as he said for the low country, received this will from Stephen Moore, and took it with him. On the 19th he arrived in Raleigh, at the Hotel of Capt. Lawrence, where he had a conversation with George Fisher, in which he declared that he intended to give his property to Dr. Outlaw. On the next day, the 20th, he went to Clayton Lee's, near Rolesville; and in the month of February he was in Louisburg, where he had a conversation with Sheriff Harris, relative to an execution in his hands against Dr. Outlaw, in which the expressions used were nearly similar. But, from the 11th to the 14th March following, he was at William Holloway's, in Wake county, at whose house he had been in the habit of staying occasionlly during fourteen years, and whose relations with the deceased were intimate. In conversation he referred to the will written by Stephen Moore, which he said he had then in his trunk; and remarked, if anything happend to him, George Hurdle knew what to do with it, and he would find enough to satisfy him for all his trouble; at the same time complaining of Dr. Outlaw's troubling him for his money. A few days after, referring to the small red trunk which contained his valuable papers, he told Clayton Lee, if anything happened to him, that trunk was to be sent to Ben. Hurdle—he enjoined the same upon William Jeffreys, at whose house he staid about this time, and with whom he left the trunk for a while.

This brings us down to the 15th or 16th of March, 1849, on one of which days he reached Dr. Outlaw's house in Franklin County. It appeared in evidence that he reached there complaining of a pain in the shoulder and breast—rheumatic pains, probably brought on by sickness of the stomach, as he declared to one of the witnesses that his diet had disagreed with him. Upon the road, on Saturday, the 17th, he was seen by Mr. Coppedge, when he evinced great desire to reach the Dr's.; on Sunday, the 18th, he took to his bed and died on Wednesday morning, the 21st. Every attention appears to have been paid to him by the Doctor and his family; and the only expressions used by him on his death bed, are detailed in the evidence of Wm. Outlaw, son of the Dr., who deposed that the deceased told him he had made a great many wills, but now had his property fixed so as to suit him exactly. He also proved that it was the habit of the deceased to deliver his trunk of papers to his mother for safe keeping; and that he did so on this last visit to his father's house.

Mr. D. W. Spivey, who lived in Louisburg, was an intimate friend of the deceased, and was sent for before, but did not reach Dr. Outlaw's until after his death, and was present at the burial. He testified to examining the small trunk, and finding the paper writing among the bonds and receipts which it contained. In this testimoney, he was supported by the evidence of Clifton Collins and young Outlaw, and the affidavit of Sherwood Evans. Mr. Spivey put a mark upon the back of this paper, and was a witness when it was first propounded for probate.

We understood that all evidence from comparison of handwriting was ruled out by the Court; and when counsel for the Caveators proposed to read a number of letters for the purpose of showing that the custom of deceased always was to write the abbreviated word *it's*, and never the words *it is*, the two first words of this paper writing, the Court decided that, although they could not be read for this particular purpose, yet once being put into the case, they might be used for any and all purposes.

Messrs. Moore, McRae, and Miller addressed the Court and jury on behalf of the Plaintiff. The law of the State regulating the making of wills, was to be found in the Act of Assembly of 1784; under the latter clause of the first section of which this paper was propounded as a valid will. The clause provides that "such last will shall be found among the valuable papers of any deceased person, or shall have been lodged in the hands of any person for safe keeping, and the same shall be in the hand writing of such deceased person, and his name subscribed thereto, or inserted in some part of such will, and if such handwriting is generally known to the acquaintance of such deceased person, and it shall be proved by at least three credible witnesses that they verily believe such will, and every part thereof, is in the handwriting of the person whose will it appears to be, then and in that case, such will shall be sufficient in law to convey a sufficient estate in lands, tenements, and hereditaments."

The counsel for the plaintiff argued, from the testimony first, that they had sufficiently proved the handwriting by a large number of witnesses, who had seen the deceased write, who had corresponded with him for years, who had been engaged in many business transactions with him, intimately acquainted with him, and whom he was in the habit of consulting with and relying upon for advice as well as hospitality. Not only from the general appearance of the paper, but from its peculiarties, were they convinced that it was his usual, natural, general handwriting; and they relied upon such proof, and strenously pressed it upon the jury, as establishing this point of the case; and they contended further, that if it appeared that this paper was laid away by deceased among his valuable effects, for the purpose of copying into a will, that would be an admission of all they contended for, and the paper would be emphatically *his last will*. They argued secondly, that the paper was testamentary in its character, and intended to take effect after his death; and that the disclosure to Wm. Outlaw, during his last illness, as well as the delivery to Mrs. O of the trunk, with the will in it, amounted to a publication, although he informed neither of them as to the particular disposition of his property therein made. Thirdly, the finding was distinctly proved by the testimony of Spivey and others; and fourthly, the will was in accordance with the oft-repeated declarations of the deceased, tending to show to whom he designed his property should go after his death. The counsel repelled all inuendoes and imputations, whether made by questions asked the witnesses, or by insinuations of counsel in their arguments, that Dr. Outlaw was concerned either in producing the death of the old man, the forgery and substitution of the paper writing, or subornation of the witnesses, believing him to be an honest and high-minded gentleman, whose character had not been sullied here by the breath of any witness, or any particle of the evidence; the old gentleman might have complained of his prodigality and extravigance—and where was the friend he had upon whom the bitter jibing of his tongue had not been bestowed?—but it was in direct evidence that the Dr. was not a bankrupt; he was the owner of both lands and negroes, and had a fair practice as a physician in the section of country in which he resided.

We must not forget to notice, complicated as this case was, and contradictory as the testimony seemed to be, that several gentlemen were called in to examine the paper called a will, *as experts*, or professional judges of handwriting: namely, Messrs. Charles Dewey, H. B. Nettleton, E. B. Freeman, and D. S. Richardson; the first of whom, (Mr. Dewey,) from marks or scratches of the pen he had discovered in the letters, testified that it was a simulated or traced writing, and not the usual or genuine handwriting of anybody. The last three witnesses were convinced that there were no traces or marks in the paper, which were not often made by writers—proceeding either from the character of the pen, the manner in which it was held in writing, the color and properties of the ink, or the texture of the paper.—Mr. Freeman had seen the marks in his own hand, and particularly in the writing of a New-York correspondent; Mr. Richardson had detected it in the touching of the letters in the copies of his pupils, and had learned to distinguish it from the abrasion of the pen common to many writings; and Mr. Nettleton explained from experience in the practice of his art (the detection of forged or counterfeit bills,) the reasons which led him to the conclusion that this was a nautral and genuine, and not a copied or traced hand. The several gentlemen who addressed the Court as counsel for the plaintiff, dwelt long upon this part of the testimony, arguing that though, from authorities which they read from the books, but little reliance could be placed upon this kind of testimony, yet its weight was in their favor, and, added to the other testimony they had presented and enforced, entitled them to a verdict at the hands of the jury, sustaining the validity of this will as intended to be of posthumous operation.

For the caveators, the argument was led off by Perrin Busbee, Esq., followed by Hons. W. A. Graham and George E. Badger. They had produced witnesses of near kin, and personal intimate friends of deceased, who confidently testified from knowledge obtained by correspondence and many examinations of his writing, that this paper was not his hand. Its general appearance was owned by some of them to resemble it—but, according to one of the witnesses, it had not "the genuine honest blush" which marked it for his. The counsel contended, frst, that the paper was not testamentary in its character; second, it was not his usual and natural handwriting; third, it was never published as his will; fourth, there was no finding; or, if there were, no evidence it was ever placed by him among his valuable papers as his will; and, fifth, that this paper was opposed to all the declarations of his life with respect to the disposition of his property. The plaintiff must make out something more that a *prima facie* case. Upon him rests the laboring oar—the maintenance of the affirmative in the case; and counsel contended that they had thrown great doubts over the integrity of this instument, which the jury should give them the benefit of, in making up their verdict. The examination of the testimony was close and long; and it was strenuously contended that the law would never permit a testator to pass by his next of kin, and give his property to another, upon a writing so imperfect and informal as this. But we must draw our article to a close.

We feel free to say, that we have seldom or never heard more able and effective speeches than those delivered by the counsel on either side. Great ability, extensive research, deep learning, and the evidence of much attention and study, marked the effort of each gentleman; and we are informed that the cause occupied the longest time which has ever been given to one in North Carolina.

The argument closed about 8 o'clock on Thursday evening last, and the Judge then occupied about an hour in charging the jury. He explained the law, as applicable to the case, and commented briefly upon the principal points of the evidence. The charge appeared to be fair and impartial, and was listened to by all with deep attention. We confess we gathered from it no bias of the Judge, either one way or the other.

The jury had permission to consult awhile, and then disperse, to reassemble Friday morning; when they came into the Court and rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, establishing the will of David Outlaw.

The counsel for the caveators prayed an appeal to the Supreme Court, and had leave of time for drawing it up in proper form. We understand two grounds were mainly relied upon. First, that they were excluded from placing such comparison of letters before the jury as would show that the testator never wrote the words *It is;* and secondly, that the paper writing had nothing on its face showing that it was testamentary in its character.

The case, therefore, goes to the Supreme Court.

☞ The last Goldsborough Republican and Patriot says: "We have the satisfaction of announcing that the work of laying the track on the Central Road has commenced at the Eastern Terminus. The first rail was laid on Thursday last, when the cannon was brought out, a salute fired, and, it is reported, some champaign cracked. The track joins that of the Wilmington Railroad about one-fourth of a mile below Goldsborough."

☞ The Postoffice at Stoney Creek, Caswell, has been discontinued. Packages heretofore sent there may hereafter be forwarded to Anderson's Store, Caswell.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The anniversary of American independence was celebrated here with becoming spirit.

The day-break cannon was discharged and the bells were rung, and at suni[illegible] services were performed in the Presbyterian Church—prayer and a portion of the Scriptures by the Rev. Dr. Lacy, and an impressive and appropriate address by the Rev. Mr. Pell.

At ten o'clock the procession, under the command of Messrs. Marriott, Bryan, Halsey, and Cameron, proceeded to the Commons Hall, where, after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Mason, the Declaration of Independence was admirably read by H. Sydney Smith, Esq., and an Oration delivered by Frederick C. Shepard, Esq. The Oration was brief, but creditable to the young gentleman who delivered it. He was frequently greeted with applause.

MESSRS. VENABLE AND LEWIS.

We are requested to state that Messrs. Venable and Lewis will address the voters of the Fourth Congressional District at the following places: At Cedar Grove, Orange, 14th of July, Nutbush, Warren County, 16th July, at Johnson, in Johnston County, the 19th July, at Gardner's, Wake County, the 21st July, at Pratt's, in Orange, 23d July, at Harrison's old Store, in Franklin, 25th July, at Rolesville, Wake, 27th July, Hilliardston, Nash, 29th July, Old Fields, in Nash, 30th of July, and O'Neal's, in Johnston, on the 1st of August. They will address the people of Warren at Warrenton, on Monday, the 11th of July.

Removals and Appointments. We learn from the Washington Correspondence of the New York Herald that a number of removals and appointments took place in the departments on the 1st instant. The Secretary of the Navy, it is stated, has appointed to Clerkships Messrs. Cameron, Gulick, Robinson, and Hackett, of North Carolina; and Messrs. Morrison, Erwin, and Green, Whigs, have been retained.

Messrs. Piggott (of Carteret,) and Dr. Scott, of Notth Carolina, have been removed by the Postmaster General.

Col. Jno. S. Cunningham, of Va., has been appointed Corresponding Clerk of the Navy Department, at a salary of $1,500.

☞ The President having acceded to the request of the Hon. D. M. Barringer, late Minister to Spain, to be recalled, that gentleman may be expected to return to North Carolina in the early part of the approaching autumn. Mr. Barringer has performed his duties in his important post to the satisfaction of his countrymen.

☞ We were visited, on the evening and night of the 4th instant, with most refreshing rains. The weather is now pleasant, with a prospect of more rain.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

Randolph Co., June 29, 1853.

"The copper fever is raging so greatly in this section that politics have nearly died away. All our farmers and public men have gone to work in the ground like moles, leaving their farms and public matters to do the best they can. We are extremely dry in this section. There will be no corn of any consequence raised in this County.

Wishing you a great many new subscribers, and all to pay in advance, I am," &c.

We have received a communication from the Postmaster General on the subject of the Mail on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, which shall have a place in our next. It came to hand at too late an hour to be inserted in this number.

Cotton Bloom. George W. Watson Esq., of Johnston—has sent us the first cotton bloom of the season, from his plantation "The Islands." This bloom is full and rich in appearance. It was pulled the 27th of June.

Cotton. At Liverpool, on the 18th of June, cotton was in fair demand at better rates.

☞ This paper has been delayed one day on account of the celebration of the 4th July.

Price of Labor in San Francisco. A San Francisco paper gives the following as the prices of labor in that city for first rate mechanics; ordinary ones find it difficult to get work at $3 or $4 less; while the poor workmen scarcely gets enough to support himself by his trade. The letters V. S. mean that work is very scarce for such mechanics to which it is affixed. The letter B. affixed means that boarding accompanies the pay:

Printers, per 1,000	$1 50	Tailors, V. S.	$4 00
Carpenters, per day	7 00	House Painters	5 00
Joiners, do	7 00	Paper-hangers	5 00
Shipwrights	7 00	Jewellers	9 00
Caulkers	7 00	Lapideries	9 00
Wagonmakers	4-6 00	Musicians	20 00
Wood Turners	4-6 00	Millers	6 00
Coopers	4-6 00	Common laborers	4 00
Sawers	8 00	Teamsters, pr. mon.	100 00
Pattern Makers	7 00	Hack and Stage drivers	100 00
Engineers	7 00	Cart, with horse and driver, per day,	8 00
Moulders	7 00		
Brass-founders, V. S.	6 00	Brewers, B. pr. mon.	100 00
Blacksmiths	5-7 00	Gardeners, B.	60 00
Iron Turners	5-7 00	Cooks, B.	60 00 to 100 00
Machinists	7 00	House Servants, B.	35 70
Stone-Cutters	8 00	Waiters, B.	40 00
Bricklayers	8-10 00	Nurses, B.	40 00
Plasters	8 00	Sewing Women, B.	40 70
Tinners	4-8 00	Chambermaids, B.	40 70
Shoemakers, V. S.	4 00		

Louisburg, June 25, 1853.

Mr. Holden: I was much surprised to see my name in an advertisement in the Standard relative to Midway Academy, over the signature of Isaac H. Bridges. It was inserted without my knowledge or consent—perhaps through mistake. Midway is situated about one mile from my residence, but is in no way connected with Pleasant Grove Female Institute. I take *Female boarders only*.

Very respectfully, yours &c.
WM. J. BRANCH.

Destructive Hail Storm.

Northumberland, Pa., July 1.—A terrific hail storm passed over this place from the West about 3 o'clock this afternoon, extending some five miles in width. Nearly every farmer lost almost his entire crop. Fruits of all kinds have suffered much. Several thousand window lights were broken in this place. In some buildings as high as 200 were destroyed. Hail stones measuring 7¾ inches in circumference were picked up on the street. There is no estimating the extent of the damage.

Architectural Joke. "How rapidly they build houses now," said Cornelius to an old acquaintance, as he pointed to a neat, two story house, "they commenced that building only last week, and they are already putting in the lights."

"Yes," rejoined his friend, "next week they will put in the liver."

Cornelius made a mem. of this "righte merrie jeste," and intends to insert it as his own in his next original work.

First Cotton Blossom. Mr. Torrence, near Davidson, College brought us last Wednesday, the first Cotton Blossom we have seen this season. It was gathered from a field of Jas. Johnston, Esq., on the 31st. Mr. Neill M. Still, in Providence settlement, also sent us one gathered on the same day.

VENABLE AND LEWIS

[illegible] I see in your [illegible] tion of Gen. Franklin, pu[illegible] of the result of the approach[illegible] in the District. He speaks [illegible] County being almost *unanimous*. [illegible] this statement was evidently made for [illegible] less I am greatly deceived, if he gets a majority at all, it must be small. County pride may get him votes; but he is certainly not the choice of the County. Suppose a Convention had been called in the first instance, do you, Mr. Editor, think that Mr. Lewis would have been thought of? no, you cannot think so; on the other hand I have no doubt but Mr. Venable would have received the vote of this County in Convention. Mr. Lewis is a young man I highly esteem, but I think him rather forward in becoming a candidate for a seat in the *Congress of the United States*; what claims has he upon the people? none, compared to A. W. Venable; who stood up so nobly for the South? A. W. Venable, for which the people of the South owes a debt of gratitude, which I am afraid will never be repaid. Is such a man as Mr. Lewis to be compared to this man? no, never; personally, I am no admirer of Mr. Venable, but I hope I will always be ready to do a faithful Representative justice, and I am sorry to see such exertions making to defeat him, by some would-be members of Congress, who I hope may be sadly disappointed, and I think will be marked hereafter. What has Venable been guilty of? why they say he has departed from the Democratic platform; show me the Democrat that has not, in some particular; and also he has, as Mr. Lewis says, voted frequently with the *Whigs*. I am at the first of this being such an unpardonable sin. During my limited observation of public matters, unless I am very much mistaken, I have frequently seen it the case; and O! what a vote he gave on Bennetts Land Bill—how he trod on the *Democratic Platform*—don't tell me of platforms, when it don't suit the convenience of parties. I should like to see a platform that would suit every case that might be presented. Circumstances alter cases, and when a Representative, as I think, acts *honestly*, if we should differ, I think it magnanimous to forgive him—we were born to differ, and it's right we should differ; but oh! Venable is so much attached to Arkansas—he voted for them to have so much more land than North Carolina; what inducement do you suppose he could have in being partial to Arkansas? None! he has no interest there, and expects to have none; therefore, he must have been doing the best he could for North Carolina. He got all he could, and I think the principle a good one, that part of a loaf is better than no bread. I think Mr. Venable has acted honestly, platform or no platform, therefore, I shall with pleasure support him, and I have no doubt but he will be triumphantly elected, and Franklin will give him a respectable vote, the opinion of "Franklin" to the contrary. I am sorry to trouble you with this communication, but for fear the communication of *Franklin* might make a false impression abroad, and as a friend to Mr. Venable, I felt bound to contradict Mr. Franklin's statement. Please to give this an insertion in your paper.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
A DEMOCRAT.

Franklin County, June 30, 1853.

Washington Affairs.

Washington, June 29. Governor McClelland, Secretary of the Interior, leaves for his home on Friday, and expects to be absent nearly a month.

Hon. James Campbell, Postmaster General, has been appointed by the President as Acting Secretary of the Interior during the absence of Mr. McClelland.

The examination of the clerks in the Navy Department was proceeded with to-day under the Hunter law, previous to the commencing of which the following Changes were made: Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Medicine and surgery removed. Thomas Fe.lebrown, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, reduced to an ordinary clerkship, John H. Ruley, of Tenn; D. R. Goodloe, of North Carolina; S. T. Williams, of Md.; Wm. King and Wm. Plater, of the District of Columbia; H. G. Shriver, W. C. Lippincott and H. H. Heller, clerks, were removed.

Gen. James Thompson, for a long period clerk of the Third Auditor's office, has been removed, and Samuel Rind appointed in his place. General removals were made to-day in the Fourth Auditor's office. Also, in the Comptroller's Office. Extensive decapitations all around expected to-morrow, and next day. It is rumored that the decapitated intend to celebrate the event by a grand procession.

Dr. Stone, sculptor, of New York, has just finished an elegant marble bust of Chief Justice Taney, designed for a niche in the Supreme Court Room.

Andrew J. Morrison, who recently shot Hester, and accidently his own wife, was admitted to bail to-day in the sum of $3,000. Hester, according to the testimony of the physicians, having every prospect of recovery.

The present series of the Washington Republic terminates to-morrow morning. Its new arrangement commences on Wednesday morning next.

Washington Items.

Washington, June 30. Col. Charles K. Gardiner who distinguished himself in the last war, has been appointed Surveyor General of Oregon.

The Rochester appointments are made, and will transpire officially to-morrow. Col. Haine, ex-mayor of Rochester, and his friend Major Allis, a prominent applicant for the Post Office, were observed upon the cars this evening in fine spirits—inference. James C. Campbell, of Rochester, will feel quite easy when he receives his appointment as Collector of the port of Genesee.

Hon. Wm. J. Brown, of Indiana, has been appointed Special Mail Agent for Indiana and Illinois. For this appointment he is probably indebted to Gov. Wright of Indiana.

The slaughter among the clerks to-day has been awful. In the Census Bureau, forty received noticed to quit, as the work is substantially finished, fourteen only being retained to finish up and superintend the printing.

The classification of clerks, including fresh appointments, was also attended to in the several departments, but the result was not fully known. Many of the $900 clerks it is believed will decline, owing to the smallness of the salary.

Dr. W. McMahon has been appointed chief clerk in the First Auditor's office.

Hon. Sam'l. Medairy is in town. It is said he will decline the Chili Mission and take an editorial chair in the Union office.

W. D. Wallach, late "Ichabod," of the Republic, and Wm. H. Hope, late of the "Pennsylvanian," have bought the "Evening Star," and will commence on Tuesday evening with an enlarged independent penny paper.

In the General Post-office, 17 clerks, all Whigs, were removed, among whom were Wm. Frederick Hall, of Virginia; Alfred Jones, of Maryland, and G. B. Armstrong, J. W. Deetle, and J. T. Clemens, of the District. In the Third Auditor's office there were nine dismissals, including Gen. Thompson, chief clerk, Messrs. Brown and Cobb, of Virginia, and Piggott and Dr. Scott, of North Carolina. In the Pension office upwards of 40 clerks were dropped, and some 25 temporary clerks appointed.

The Congressional Library is completed, and Mr. Meehan, the Librarian, will take possession with 30,000 volumes in the course of two weeks.

The following is the classification of the clerks in the Patent Office; Amos B. Little, promoted to Law Clerk, with a salary of $1,800; Messrs. Gadsden, McCormick and McIntyre, re-appointed; Poole and Foles promoted to salaries of $1,500. Bell has been re-appointed machinist at $1,200.

The weather has been very hot to-day, the thermometer indicating 90 in the shade.

Fatal Steamboat Accident.

New York, July 1. At about a quarter of an hour before 7 o'clock, her time of starting this morning, one of the flues of the splendid steamboat New World, on the line between New York and Albany, gave way in a weak place, from which the hot water and steam gushed forth, to the great consternation and confusion of passengers, and all on board. The engineer and his assistant, and three or four firemen were severely scalded. The assistant engineer died in a few minutes. Some of the others, it is expected, will die. None of the passengers, some of whom were from Philadelphia and Baltimore, were injured.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

New York, July 1. The explosion of the New World has, to the present time, resulted in the death of [illegible] the crew—two others are supposed to be dying.

[illegible] FROM EUROPE.

[illegible]. The steamship Africa arrived to-[illegible] from Liverpool to the 19th June.

[illegible]

The Africa [illegible] Franklin arrived [illegible]

The steamer [illegible] Liverpool on the 18th.

The Turkish question [illegible] attention of all parties. Accounts [illegible] conflicting. The Russians [illegible] if they have not already occupied [illegible] vinces; which occupation France declares [illegible] regard as violating existing treaties. [illegible] English government had not taken decided steps [illegible] has transpired. The latest news by telegraph says that Russia had accepted the mediation of Austria.

Russia's final ultimatum, insisting on Menschikoff's demands, was received at Constantinople on the 8th June. It would certainly be refused by the Sultan.

The English fleet had joined the French fleet in Besica Bay. On the 8th June the Russian fleet moved from Sebastopol to the Circassion coast.

The capture of Nankin by the rebels is confirmed. Chiang Chee and Shanghai have been deserted by the populace.

Radetzky has been authorized to settle the difficulties ex sting between Austria and Switzerland.

The uncertainty in political affairs had affected all the markets.

Much excitement exists at Milan, and another insurrection was expected. Reports were current that Napoleon had warned the Italian refugees not to attempt an insurrection at present.

A despatch from Constantinople to the 9th July reports the arrival of Russia's ultimatum, which the Porte will doubtless refuse.

The reported mediation of Austria was believed to be false.

The King of Greece still refuses to reverse the sentence of imprisonment passed on Dr. King.

DIED.

In Tallahassee, Florida, on the evening of Tuesday, the 21st June, 1853, John S. Shepard, Esq., in the 57th year of his age. The deceased was born in Newbern, North Carolina, in May, 1797. His first wife was Miss Maria Long, of Halifax, N. C., by whom he leaves three children; and his second wife was Miss Catherine Gamble, of Va., (niece of the late William Wirt,) by whom he left two children. He removed some twenty years since, to Tallahassee, near which place he devoted his attention to planting with much skill and success. He possessed of large wealth, and was a man of uncommon vigor of mind and of high social qualities. In point of intellect he stood among the foremost in his adopted State.

He was confirmed, and joined the Protestant Episcopal Church, by taking the communion, one week previous to his death. His death is deeply deplored by a large circle of relatives and friends. [Com.

In the County of Franklin on the morning of the 29th inst., Miss Mary A. Lewis, youngest daughter of David M. Lewis, Esq. in the 22d year of her age.

In the death of this young lady society has been deprived of one of its brightest and purest ornaments—and the family circle of a dear and much loved member. The unaffected simplicity of her manners, her soft speech and gentle look, were bright indexes of the pure and guileless character of her heart. The full-blown rose has been plucked, to be borne, I trust, to a softer and purer clime. The brightest and strongest link in the silver chain that bound an aged father and heart-stricken mother to earth, has been rudely severed, and another draught added to fill to the brim the cup of earthly disappointment and distress. May heaven sanctify the dispensation to their present and future good!

Fayetteville Observer please copy.

County Court Clerkship.

We are requested to announce THOMAS WHITAKER, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Wake at the ensuing election.
March 2d, 1853. 81—tc.

We are requested to announce CALVIN J. ROGERS, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk of Wake County Court at the ensuing election.
April 7th, 1853. 41—tc.

We are requested to announce OSBORNE BOWERS as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August Election. If elected he will devote himself, with untiring assiduity, to the discharge of the duties of the office.
March 18, 1853. 50—tc.

We are requested to announce JEFF. UTLEY a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of the County of Wake, at the ensuing August election.
April 8, 1853. 41—tc.

We are requested to announce JOHN L. TERRELL as a candidate for the Clerkship of the County Court of Wake.
April 8, 1853. 47—tc.

NOTICE,

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE COUNTY AND SUPERIOR COURT CLERKS will meet their fellow-citizens at the following times and places, viz:

At Sterling Spikes', on Saturday, 9th July, 1853.
At Robert Adams', on Monday, 11th July.
At Cedar Level, on Tuesday, 12th July.
At Grady's, on Wednesday, 13th July.
At Oakley's, on Thursday, 14th July.
At Laws' Store, on Friday, 15th July.
At G. W. Thompson's, on Saturday, 16th July.
At Franklin's on Monday, 18th July.
At Green Level, on Tuesday, 19th July.
At Dupree's, on Wednesday, 20th July.
At Gardner's on Thursday, 21st July.
At Banks', on Friday, 22d July.
At Busbee's, on Saturday, 23d July.
At Dunnsville, on Monday, 25th July.
At Forestville, on Tuesday, 26th July.
At Rolesville, on Wednesday, 27th July.
At Horton's on Thursday, 28th July.
At Hood's, on Friday, 29th July.
At Wakefield, on Saturday, 30th July.

Opportunities will be offered at the various places above mentioned, for persons to pay their taxes.

WM. H. HIGH, Sh'ff.
July 1, 1853. 66—2t.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD our interest in the Stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandize in the Store lately owned by Rich'd Smith, (formerly partner,) to Messrs. PECK & BLEDSOE, who will keep well supplied by them with Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

Our old friends and patrons will recollect us next door to the corner, No. 29, cheap place, opposite Browning's, where we shall continue the Dry Goods business, and sell at our usual low prices. This is no "humbug" as the people of this and the counties adjoining know. We are in receipt of a good many Dry Goods, bought within a few days past—and which will be sold low and no mistake. Call on us.

EVANS & COOKE.
June 30, 1853. 66—
☞ Star, W. Post and Spt. Age copy.

THE Subscriber offers for sale an Elegant HOUSE and LOT in the town of Oxford, with or without a small FARM adjoining of [illegible] acres. It is unnecessary to describe the mansion or the county of the situation, as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises.

J. M. JIGGITTS.
June 24, 1853. 978—wtw.
☞ Register and Biblical Recorder insert one month.

DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY GLOBE.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

A DEMOCRATIC [illegible] to be published by the 10th or 15th of [illegible] in Portsmouth, Va., by E. Barrett, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS:

Daily for Town and Daily mails [illegible]
Tri-Weekly for the Country [illegible]

Globe Office, Portsmouth, Va., June 21st, 1853. 84—

SOUTH LOWELL AC[illegible]
ORANGE COUNTY.

[illegible] would respectfully inform the public that this [illegible] session of the [illegible] Water, pleasantly situated in a moral community [illegible] as many [illegible] as are often to be found in any [illegible] of the State, or [illegible] water standing [illegible] no [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]